

WILL FOR TRIAL ON BANK CHARGES

Will Ask That Case Against Rixey Be Postponed to April Term.

WASHINGTON TIMES BUREAU, ALEXANDRIA, VA., MARCH 11.

That C. Jones Rixey, the indicted president of the defunct Virginia Safe Deposit and Trust Corporation, will be in no condition to appear in corporation court and stand trial next Monday, the date set by Judge Bailey last month, is announced this morning.

When court is opened it is understood that his attorneys will immediately move that trial be postponed until the April court, at the same time offering signed certification from Rixey's physicians to the effect that his state of health is so serious that, were he compelled to appear in court at the present time to answer the indictments returned against him by the grand jury, fatal results might be expected.

Shortly after the failure of the corporation last December, and during the attendant investigation, Rixey's health went into decline, resulting in his prostration from nervous shock. After several weeks' stay in Southern Virginia his condition improved somewhat, but on February 29, when he appeared in court for bond, it was only with the greatest effort that he was able to stand, requiring the constant attention of his two sons.

In all probability the request of his counsel for a postponement will be granted without opposition from the prosecution, and a date set during the April term of court for his appearance, if able.

At a meeting of the Relief Hook and Ladder Volunteer Fire Company last evening, it was decided to call the attention of the city council to the urgent necessity of new apparatus, as well as a new truck, other things having been in existence for many years and has done valiant service in the matter of fighting fires. The members believe that the city should make provision for their efforts by providing them with modern and adequate equipment.

H. Noel Garner was yesterday named by Judge Thornton, in circuit court, to act as special commissioner in chancery in the case of P. F. MacLure and others against the Mercantile Railway Building and Loan Association.

J. M. Holmes, Jr., secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist Protestant Church of Alexandria, at both services tomorrow, the pastor, his father, the Rev. J. M. Holmes, being absent from the city.

Unusual prosperity is indicated in the report of the three national banks here, made public yesterday. The First National Bank, the oldest institution shows deposits of more than \$1,000,000, the Citizens National Bank over three quarters of a million, and the Alexandria National Bank, the youngest of all, over half a million dollars.

As a result of a rear-end collision between freight train No. 75 and a work train, between Chain and Manassas, early yesterday morning, Emma Jackson, a colored laborer, aged twenty-one, living in Alexandria, sustained injuries necessitating the amputation of his foot. He was later brought here and put in the Alexandria Hospital. No one was hurt other than Emma, although several box cars were badly smashed.

An interesting musical and literary program was provided at the monthly meeting of the Westminster League, of the Second Presbyterian Church, last evening.

The Vital Records.

Births.

Alvin E. and Lillian M. Gray, girl, John T. and Alice Kelley, girl, Wilhelm and Emma Wehrle, boy, Stephen and Mary O. Frank, boy, Samuel S. and Bertha M. Anderson, girl, George B. and Venie Price, boy, George E. and Alice B. Lauterbach, boy, Charles H. and May S. Bell, girl, Daniel and Elizabeth Conner, boy.

Deaths.

Walter and Ruth McKenzie, boy, William and Cora Reed, girl, John W. and Mary Worthington, girl, Albert and Rose Winslow, girl, William and Mamie Redd, boy, Webster H. and Mary E. Bell, girl, Daniel and Elizabeth Conner, boy.

Marriage Licenses.

Arthur M. M. Dyke and Clara Taylor, both of Iowa, Earl Summers, of Harrisonburg, Va., and Mabel Vincent, of Smithton, Va., Norman L. Whitehead and Grace E. Wells, both of Arlington, Va., Giovanni Tambascia and Angelo Veneziano, both of Washington, Newton M. Brown and Rita S. Anderson, both of Warrenton, Va., Clarence H. Grant, of Norfolk, Va., and Emily E. Taylor, of Annapolis, Md.

Robert Barnes and Lucinda Smith, both of Washington, Willard L. Green and Frances A. Adams, both of Washington, William C. Hines and Mary Oden, both of Brookhill, Md.

Deaths.

Frank W. McBryde, 44 years, Providence Hospital, Ida M. Whitford, 41 years, 1825 Rosedale street northeast, Caroline Myers, 24 years, 1707 Park road, Henry H. Parmenter, 67 years, 1651 Lamont street northwest, Edward Wicjel, 35 years, United States Soldiers' Home, D. C., Mary E. Ryan, 59 years, 21 Ninth street southeast, Edward A. Johnson, 60 years, 1004 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Mary R. Langtree, 62 years, 1725 Lamont street, Mary I. Child, 70 years, 712 Rock Creek Church road, Hunter Arnold, 44 years, National Homeopathic Hospital, Ersilia Enrico, 34 years, 905 Eleventh street northeast, Anne A. Skidmore, 78 years, 301 Eleventh street southwest, Oliver H. Hoover, 63 years, 223 Second street southeast, Devilla R. Burke, 16 days, 642 Orleans place northeast.

Deaths.

Samuel Hard, 55 years, Washington Asylum Hospital, Grace Hutchins, 25 years, Freedmen's Hospital, Maria Brown, 52 years, Emergency Hospital Ambulance, Ottoway Brown, 27 years, Garfield Hospital, John W. Hayden, 58 years, Garfield Hospital, Charlie Brown, 23 years, Tuberculosis Hospital, Infant of Henry and Lizzie Brooks, 1912 Ninth street northwest, Infant of Sammy and Tracey Easton, 125 Naylor court.

ROOSEVELT ON HIS WAY TO OPEN GREAT DAM WHICH COMPLETES IRRIGATION PROJECT

HEIGHT OF DAM ABOUT SAME AS FLATIRON BUILDING

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 11.—The

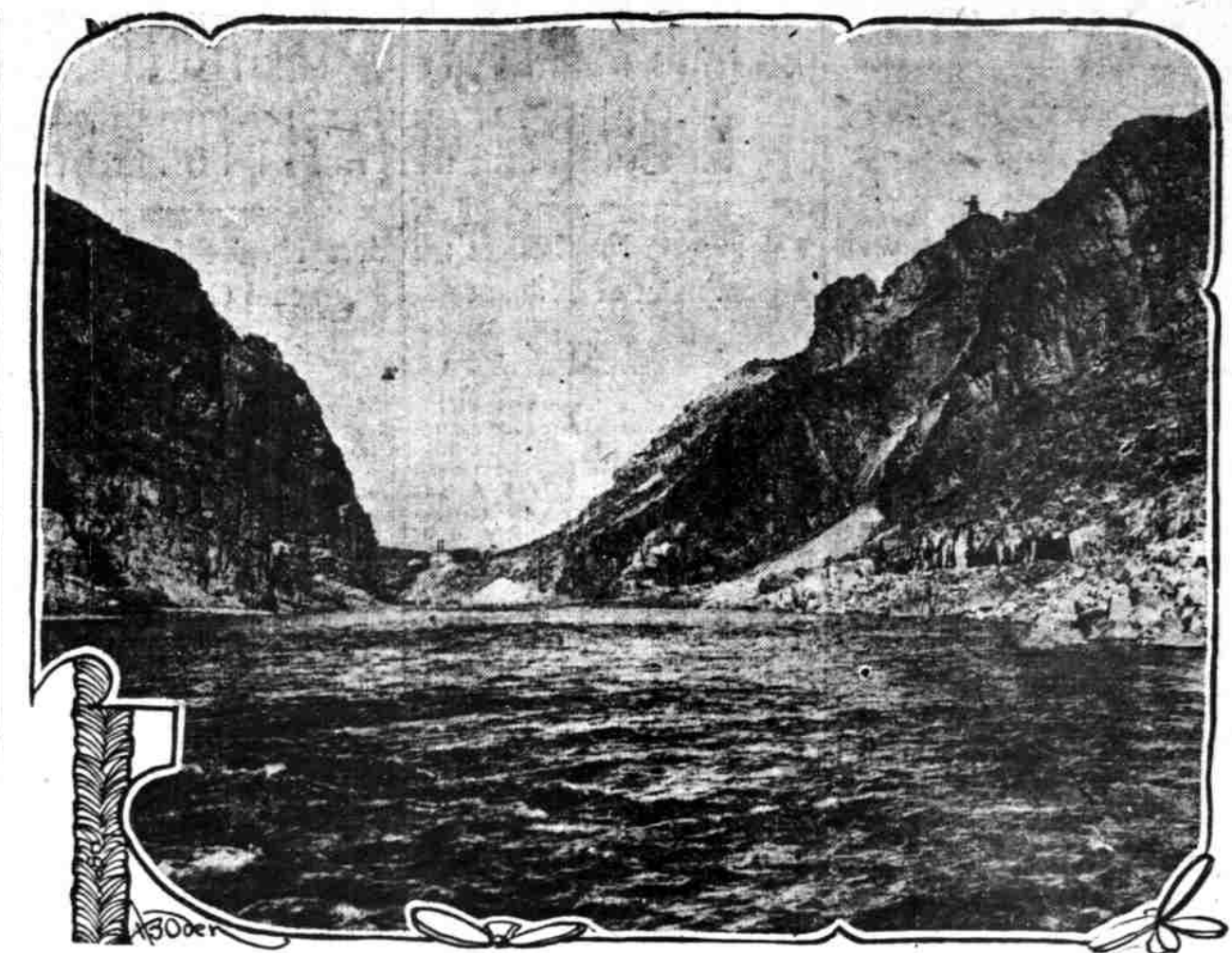
Roosevelt dam, the stupendous engineering work in connection with the Salt river irrigation project, is completed and will be formally opened March 18 by former President Roosevelt, in honor of whom the dam was named. The event will be attended by representatives of the National Government, public officials of Arizona and neighboring States and by many eminent engineers.

The dam is regarded as one of the marvels of modern engineering. Located in an almost inaccessible canyon, about seventy miles northwest of this city and sixty miles from the nearest railroad, its rapid and successful construction has been watched with interest by engineers all over the world.

At the point where the dam crosses the Salt river the stream runs through a narrow gorge, across which the huge barrier of stone and cement stretches to a length of 1,069 feet. The dam is 280 feet high, or about the height of the Flatiron building in New York. On top its length is equal to that of two city blocks, and provides a roadway twenty feet wide. The dam contains 250,000 cubic yards of masonry. The blocks of stone were blasted from the canyon walls and the hundreds of thousands of barrels of cement used in the construction were manufactured by the Government in a mill erected on the ground.

Great Artificial Lake.

Behind this imposing structure of stone and cement the waters of the turbulent stream will form the largest artificial lake in the world. The great reservoir will be twenty-five miles long and more than 20 feet deep against the



View of the Dam Which Colonel Roosevelt Will Formally Open on March 18.

dam. It will have a capacity of 56,628,000 cubic feet, or sufficient water to cover the State of Delaware a foot deep.

The reservoir will irrigate 240,000 acres of land, and it is estimated by expert agriculturists that the crops of a single season will pay for the entire investment of the Government, which has been about \$5,500,000. Not only will the great dam save up the water for the dry fields, but it will also light the farmers' homes, give them the power for their telephone lines, run their mills and factories, and also operate lines of railway if desired. All of this will be done through the medium of a great power house which the Government has erected at the base of the dam, and which will be used to convert the waterfall into electricity.

Demand for Labor.

The completion of the dam is expected to result in the influx of thousands of farmers to the valley, and this in turn will create a demand for all classes of labor. The whole project is a part of the Government's great irrigation service, which, as some one has said, "is making the dry places wet, and the wet places dry." In a most wonderful way the various irrigation projects in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho,

Colorado, and other sections of the West are rapidly changing the country from a land of sagebrush and cactus to one of prosperous farms and flourishing towns.

Of all the projects of the kind yet undertaken by the Government, the Roosevelt dam is the largest in point of dimensions. It is about twenty-five feet higher than the famous Shoshone dam in northwestern Wyoming, which is the largest structure of its kind completed up to the present time. The nature of the work presented in the construction of the Shoshone dam were, however, much greater than in the Roosevelt project.

IMMIGRANTS WIN BY LABOR DECISION

May Not Be Excluded or Deported Because of Adverse Conditions.

Immigrants cannot, under the laws, be excluded from the country or deported from their original destination in the country because of reported unfavorable labor conditions. The decision was announced by the Interior Department today. The decision is in the case of twenty-eight Russians detained at Ellis Island after their arrival there on their way to Seattle, Wash.

The records of the case show that the immigrants possessed between \$15 and \$30 each. Except two, who were in the month, they were in good physical condition and ready to use their tickets for transportation, which they had additionally to their money.

Appeal by Immigrants.

The immigration authorities, having information that labor conditions at Seattle were unfavorable and several Russians already there were destitute, sought to exclude or to deport the persons in case to Kansas or to tsas a labor was desired at from \$20 to \$25 a day. The immigrants appealed from the decision of the officials at Ellis Island.

"As I read this record," Secretary Nagel decided, "all of these Russians are virtually excluded because of the unfavorable labor conditions in the district to which they are destined to go. The question, therefore, is whether or not aliens ought to be rejected because of labor conditions reported by one of our inspectors."

Inherent Character Test.

"In my judgment this alone is not sufficient ground for rejection. If it were, immigration ought by force of law to cease whenever we have hard times. . . . Aliens may with safety be trusted to decide for themselves the expediency of their coming to the United States. . . . A rejection upon the ground that an alien is liable to become a public charge must be based in the main upon the inherent character of the alien himself."

"I do not say that labor conditions should not be considered in passing upon individual cases, but I do say that these conditions alone cannot be accepted as conclusive upon the alien. In my judgment, these men being healthy, accustomed to hard work on farm and in forest, having the funds for their immediate needs, ought to be permitted to make their fight. Furthermore, I do not think that influence should be used to induce them to change their plans with respect to their destination."

Mutinous Cadets Camp In Woods Near School

ROONESTVILLE, Mo., March 11.—Ninety cadets at the Kemper Military Academy here are in camp in the woods, rebelling against authority because the superintendent expelled two boys who declined to sign a pledge for good behavior. It is cold, but they are withstanding the rigors with equanimity, and have a positive drive from the engine of the car. In addition there is a storage battery. The car thus becomes its own light-making plant.

Self-Illuminating Car.

An illuminating apparatus that can be adapted to any make of auto car is now on the market, which enables the car to generate its own electricity for lighting the lamps. It consists of a small multipolar dynamo weighing twenty-four pounds and having a positive drive from the engine of the car. In addition there is a storage battery. The car thus becomes its own light-making plant.

COCKRELL TO HELP ADJUST BOUNDARY

Former Senator Named for New Mexico in Dispute Over Texas Line.

The appointment of Francis M. Cockrell, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner and Senator from Missouri, to be the representative of New Mexico in settling the Texas-New Mexico boundary dispute, was announced by the Interior Department today. Cockrell will receive \$9 a day and expenses for his services.

Another commissioner will be named by Texas.

Urges Care About All Gas Fixtures

Following the rendition by Coroner Nevitt of a verdict of a criminal death in the case of Mrs. Bertha J. Sullivan, who was found asphyxiated from gas in her room at 507 Eighth street northwest yesterday morning, J. R. McGonegal, inspector of plumbing, issued today a warning with respect to gas fixtures. In this instance gas was escaping from an attachment connected with a wall burner. Intended for use as a heater, the two thumb screws are less than three inches apart and in extinguishing the light it is believed Mrs. Sullivan turned on the other burner.

"In my opinion at least three deaths are caused in the District each year in this way," said Mr. McGonegal today. "The plumbing regulations were amended recently so as to provide that the thumb screws on gas attachments shall be at least twelve inches apart. The amendment is no retroactive and applies only to fixtures newly installed, so that there are undoubtedly many dangerous connections. The utmost care should be exercised in extinguishing the light so as not to turn on the other burner."

As the fixture which resulted in the death of Mrs. Sullivan was installed before the present regulation went into effect the plumbing department will take no steps in the matter.

Stop Clocks in France So Time Can Catch Up

PARIS, March 11.—In order to be in harmony with Greenwich calculations, all clocks in France were stopped nine minutes and twenty-one seconds after midnight this morning. The action was according to a new law ordering conformance to Greenwich time. The custom of having clocks at railroad stations five minutes too fast also has been abolished.

Spain Won't Let Pope Read New Church Bill

MADRID, March 11.—Because the government's religious associations bill will be introduced in the chamber of deputies without being submitted to the Vatican for perusal the breach between the Pope and the Spanish government is widening. The Holy See's request to peruse the bill was flatly refused.

Waited Fourteen Years To Tounce His Teacher

BRAZIL, Ind., March 11.—Nicholas Keifner says he feels better today after nursing a grudge against a school teacher for fourteen years and securing revenge Friday by severely beating the teacher, James Tucker. When arrested Keifner said he had been thrashed by Tucker when he was eleven years old, fourteen years ago, and waited patiently for revenge until Friday.

CLAIMS BONDSMAN WAS CRUEL TO HIM

No Food Since Thursday, With Wrist and Ankle Irons Cutting.

Without a bite of food since last Thursday and wearing heavy handcuffs and legirons, lacerating and bruising his wrists and ankles, John Garrison, a sailor of the United States steamship Franklin, was brought to the celling at the courthouse this morning, telling a pitiful story of alleged cruelty.

"They've treated me worse than a dumb animal; look at these black and blue marks and bruises," Garrison said, almost crying, exhibiting his wrists, plainly giving evidence of long confinement in prison.

Accompanying Garrison was his bondsman, Malcolm B. Stewart, who arrested him Thursday at Norfolk and brought him to Washington this morning, heavily ironed. Garrison did not appear for trial last week in the District Supreme Court on a charge of robbery, his bail being forfeited by Chief Clerk Samuel Hawkins. Garrison issued for his arrest.

Clerk of Court Incensed.

Stewart brought the sailor into Criminal Court No. 1 this morning, delivering him to Clerk Samuel Hawkins. Incensed at Garrison's condition, Mr. Hawkins ordered that the handcuffs and legirons be taken off immediately, having Garrison placed in the receiving jail of the courthouse.

To a reporter for The Times this morning Garrison recited his story of alleged cruelty and mistreatment at Norfolk and en route to Washington. "My bondsman had me arrested Thursday afternoon by the Norfolk police, and since then I have not had on thing to eat," he said, pleading with the court to bring him a cup of coffee, which was supplied.

"Friday afternoon, when the boat started, they put the handcuffs and legirons on me," Garrison said, "and never once were they taken off, although I begged to have them untightened just a trifle. They dug deep into my wrists and ankles, and I could hardly walk."

Didn't Mean to Forfeit Bail.

This morning Garrison was brought to the jail, barely able to walk with the legirons, which gave his feet play of only about four inches. He hobbled into the court, accompanied by Stewart.

"On the boat I wasn't even given a bunk or a place to lie down; I could not use my hands free to loosen my clothing," said Garrison, who almost collapsed as he was released in the cell room this morning.

Garrison denies attempting to forfeit his bail and escape from the District. He enlisted in the navy, February 23 at Baltimore, and was assigned to Norfolk, being unable to return to Washington when his trial was called last week. He says he notified his bondsman of his location, thinking his trial was set for April 27, instead of February.

Garrison was raised in Washington, his father, John W. Garrison, a carpenter, and his mother residing at 215 John Marshall place. He is thirty-two years of age.

Stabbed in Fight in Rear of Barber Shop

Stabbed in the abdomen during an altercation in the rear room of a barber shop at 617 Third street southwest this morning, Allen G. Smith, colored, is in a critical condition in the Emergency Hospital.

HISTORY TEACHERS HEAR MRS. MUSSEY

Final Session of Ninth Annual Convention to Be Held Today.

At ten o'clock this morning delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland met in the lecture hall of the Public Library to listen to an address by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Dean of the Washington College of Law, on the subject of "Historic Washington."

This was the third meeting of the present convention, a session having been held yesterday afternoon at the Public Library and a banquet last night at the Exhibit House. The convention was brought to a close this afternoon with an automobile tour of historic Washington, ending at the Library of Congress, where a buffet luncheon was served at 2 o'clock, and a business meeting and the election of officers.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon, Prof. E. S. Meade of the Wharton University of Pennsylvania, spoke on the present status of the teaching of economics in high schools, and Prof. John L. Tildesley of the DeWitt Clinton High School, of New York City, delivered an address on the practical management of a high school course in economics. Prof. Meade advocated a more extended teaching of the subject in the high school, while Prof. Tildesley outlined a model course in economics. General discussion of the subject followed.

The social point of view in the study and teaching of history," was the principal topic discussed at the banquet at the Exhibit House last night. This question brought about a spirited discussion between four of the professors as to what extent teachers of history should inject economics into their work.

Those taking part in the discussion were Prof. J. T. Shattwell, of Columbia University, who made the opening address; Prof. Tildesley, J. Franklin Jameson, secretary of the American Historical Association and James Sullivan, president of the Teachers' Association. Prof. Jameson took exception to the teaching of economics in a history course in the high school, and a large proportion of that taught under the name of economics is false and should not be included in the course, he says.

Plan to Incorporate Chamber of Commerce

A. Leftwich Sinclair, chairman of the law and legislation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, has referred the question of incorporating the chamber to a subcommittee of his committee, composed of the following: Eugene A. Jones, chairman; Walter C. Balderson, J. Miller Kenyon, Leonard J. Mather, John Mitchell, Jr., O. Newman, W. C. Sullivan, Corcoran Thom, and J. Louis Willig.

The subcommittee will meet early next week and will probably recommend that the chamber be incorporated.

Colored Woman Burned While Sick, Recovering

Although in a serious condition, Lucy Jones, the sixty-year-old colored woman who was burned about the face and hands last night while she lay in bed helpless suffering from pneumonia, when a lighted gas jet set fire to her room at 1902 Ninth street northwest, is expected to recover, according to physicians attending her today.

The Point of View.

"My husband is a mean man." "Why so?" "Just because my mother is coming to visit us, he's gone and invited his."

VACCINATION WINS SMALLPOX FIGHT

Pest Has Been Practically Eradicated From the Philippines.

Systematic vaccination has practically eradicated smallpox in the Philippine Islands, according to a report issued today by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The quarantine and public health service of the islands is under the direction of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and the officer in charge of the work for several years has been Passed Assistant Surgeon Victor G. Heiser, who, with Assistant Surgeon Robert Edgson, is author of the latest smallpox bulletin. These experts say:

"At probably no time in the world's history has the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive for smallpox been so conclusively and effectively demonstrated as in the Philippine Islands since American occupation. The evidence of its value is incontestable."

No Smallpox Deaths.

During the Spanish times it was necessary each year during the dry season to erect in Manila a large, temporary hospital, to which the many hundreds of victims of smallpox could be taken. The great majority of them died.

During the past five years not one person who had been successfully vaccinated during the five previous years has died from smallpox in Manila, and no death from smallpox has occurred in Manila since June, 1909.

The systematic vaccination of the people of the six provinces near Manila, approximately 1,000,000, was completed in 1907. In these six provinces there was, during Spanish times, an annual smallpox mortality of at least 1,000 persons. Since 1907 not one person who had been vaccinated had died of smallpox in this area, and only a few scattered cases have occurred.

In May, 1904, the United States army transport Liscum left Manila with a total of 25 persons, including a crew on board. During the first week smallpox broke out aboard the vessel. Since that time, four years ago, no death from smallpox has occurred in the Philippines. Examination showed that all but three persons on the ship had been vaccinated. Within a period of two weeks these three unvaccinated persons were stricken with the disease, and not one of the 23 persons on board contracted it.

Strenuous Health Campaign.

In one province the Philippine authorities, after a strenuous campaign of vaccination, sought to eliminate every possible opportunity for the reappearance of the disease. The principal danger appeared to be permitting the 15,000 children born annually to remain unprotected. Four experienced men were employed to make continuous trips through the province, visiting each village at least twice a year. These men obtain the birth records and never leave a community until every infant has been successfully vaccinated.

Smallpox in this province had an annual death rate from smallpox of between 3,000 and 4,000. After systematic vaccination the deaths in the third quarter of 1909 were 300. In the fourth quarter, eighty; and then, after the infant vaccination was begun, there were, in the first quarter of 1907, eight deaths. Since that time, four years ago, no death from smallpox has occurred in this province.

There are but a few of the specific instances cited in the report issued today. Besides reducing the number of deaths, vaccination has reduced the virulence of smallpox in the Philippines. The disease has become mild, relatively infrequent, and seldom fatal.

Durand to Speak in St. Louis on Census

Census Director Durand left the city today for St. Louis by way of Chicago. He will visit his mother, in the Illinois city, and then go to St. Louis, where, Tuesday afternoon, he will deliver an address before the Business Men's League, in the Mercantile Library building.

Director Durand will speak on the necessity for marked changes in the method of taking the census, and he will also discuss striking features of the thirteenth census report on the manufacturing and business conditions of St. Louis, which will be made public Tuesday afternoon.

Bicycle Policeman Hurt By Doctor's Automobile

Bicycle Policeman J. W. Pierson, of the Second precinct, has a badly cut head and numerous bruises about the body, the result of being thrown from his wheel when it collided with an automobile.

Pierson was chasing a speeding motorcyclist yesterday afternoon, when he was hit by an automobile driven by Dr. Charles H. Bowker in front of the physician's office, 1300 Massachusetts avenue northwest. He was treated at the Emergency Hospital.

Pierson had recently recovered from injuries received by falling from his bicycle several weeks ago.

Widow of Port Arthur Hero Dies a Suicide

MOSCOW, Russia, March 11.—Mme. Verestchagin, whose husband was the famous artist who lost his life when the battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk by a mine in Port Arthur, died by her own hand, according to a coroner's verdict today. She will be buried tomorrow.

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MIRRORS ON CARS BOON TO WOMEN

Intended for Convenience of Conductor, But Milady Appropriates.

A device which the Washington Railway and Electric Company has installed on some of its P. A. Y. E. cars as an experiment in preventing accidents is causing no little inconvenience, as well as amusement, to the conductors.

On this type of car the conductor stands with his back to the motorman, and it is necessary for him to turn around to see if there is any one to get on before giving the signal to go ahead. The device is simply a mirror fastened to the handrail of the rear platform and tipped at such an angle that the conductor can see if everything is all right without turning around.

Now, it happens that some of these mirrors are in a position that makes them convenient looking glasses for milady to see whether her hat is on straight when she boards the car.

Mirror Stops Women.

"You know just how it was with a woman and a looking glass," said one of the veteran conductors of the P. street line. "Most women who get on this car pay that glass the very first thing. Of course, they stop right on the step and begin fixing plumes, puffs, and all those things."

"At first I tried to explain that the mirror was for the benefit of the conductor, and not for the convenience of women patrons, thinking that a little educational campaign would induce them to pass without stopping. But I soon found that it requires something more than persuasion to hurry a woman in front of a mirror."

Wanted Powder Puff, Too.

"I am afraid to start the car until they get further on the platform, so when ever I see a woman take a side-long glance at the mirror I reach down and assist her until she is well on toward the door."

"One woman looked in the glass this morning and then turned to me and said: 'I should think they would have powder puffs, too.'"

Wisconsin Town Wants No More Powder Mills

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, Wis., March 11.—The coroner's jury today began gathering evidence to determine the cause of the explosion in the du Pont de Nemours powder factory that wrecked homes of thousands of people Thursday. That the first explosion was in the glaze mill, where E. S. Thompson, the only person known to have been killed, met his fate, seems apparent.

It is very probable that never will be another powder mill in this vicinity. The people, their patience broken at last by the ninth and most disastrous explosion, are holding daily indignation meetings, and besides opposing their local strength against the mills will ask the Legislature for aid in keeping the powder factories away.

The continued suffering resultant from the explosion is intensifying the feeling against the manufacturers.

Tied Indian's Body to Wild Stallion's Tail

YUMA, Ariz., March 11.—Awaiting trial in the Yuma jail are four Papago Indians, who are held responsible for the death of the young brave whose body, tied by the hands to the tail of a wild stallion, was found in the Colorado desert by United States troops. One is a brother of the dead Indian. The motive for the murder is not known, but was probably an offense against family relations, which the Papagoes punish with death.

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